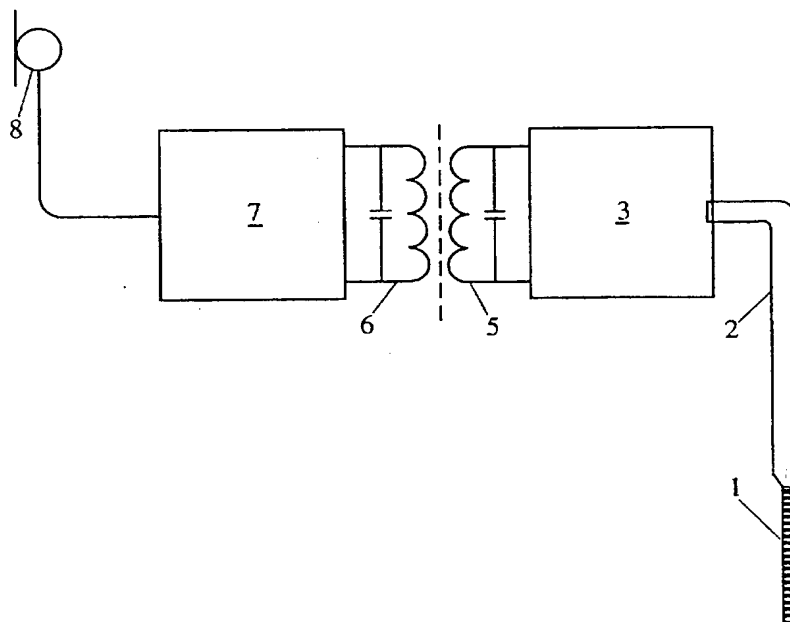




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(21) International Application Number: PCT/AU94/00370 (22) International Filing Date: 1 July 1994 (01.07.94) (30) Priority Data: PL 9748 1 July 1993 (01.07.93) AU (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE [AU/AU]; Grattan Street, Parkville, VIC 3052 (AU). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): CLARK, Graeme, Melbourne [AU/AU]; 13 Banoon Road, Eltham, VIC 3095 (AU). COHEN, Lawrence, Thomas [AU/AU]; 116 Katrina Street, Blackburn North, VIC 3130 (AU). BUSBY, Peter, Andrew [AU/AU]; 24 Redan Road, Caulfield, VIC 3161 (AU). (74) Agent: WATERMARK; Amory Gardens, Level 4, 2 Cavill Avenue, Ashfield, NSW 2131 (AU).		(81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: COCHLEAR IMPLANT DEVICES**(57) Abstract**

A cochlear prosthesis comprising an electrode array of individually addressable electrodes and a stimulator device to provide electrical stimuli to selected groupings of electrodes in response to sound signals. The stimuli and the electrode groupings being determined by reference to a predefined instruction set. The cochlear prosthesis is characterized in that in response to different sound signals at least two distinct current distribution geometries are induced in the auditory structures of a user. This may be achieved by using different electrode geometries, different stimulation modes, combinations of stimulation modes and/or electrode geometries.

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COCHLEAR IMPLANT DEVICES

Technical Field

The present invention relates to improvements in auditory prostheses, and more particularly to improvements in stimulation procedures and
5 arrangements for cochlear implants.

Background Art

The successful operation of a cochlear implant depends in part on the ability to convey pitch information. Differing pitch percepts may be produced by a cochlear implant in two distinct ways. Firstly, electrical stimulation at different
10 sites in the cochlea excites different groups of neurons and because of the tonotopic arrangement of neurons in the cochlea, different pitch sensations result. By tonotopic is meant that the percept corresponding to a particular site in the cochlea changes in pitch from lower to higher as the site is changed in an apical to basal direction. Pitch varied in this way is known as "place pitch".
15 Secondly different pulse rates of electrical stimulation produce different pitch sensations. Pitch varied in this way is known as "rate pitch". The current invention deals with various means of varying place pitch.

There are several commonly known methods or modes of stimulation. Each of these different known modes of operation has traditionally been
20 employed using only one mode in each patient.

One of the current known modes used is bipolar stimulation which generally comprises passing biphasic current pulses between pairs of electrode bands, for example on a 22-band electrode array. The bands may be numbered from 1 at the basal end (broad part of the cochlea spiral,
25 corresponding to high frequencies, near the entry point of the array) to 22 at the apical end (somewhere in the middle of the spiral, corresponding to lower frequencies). In its general sense, bipolar stimulation may involve passing current flows between any two bands. The term bipolar is also used in a specific sense to describe stimulation using two bands adjacent one another (e.g. 3 and
30 4) if the foregoing numbering system is utilised. More commonly, a bipolar + 1 system is utilised where current flows between a band and the next but one band (e.g. 3 and 5). Similarly, "bipolar + n" systems are known where current

flows between electrode k and electrode $k + n + 1$.

Another known mode of stimulation is "monopolar" or "remote ground". In the following, when reference is made to this system, the term "monopolar" is used. In this case, current flows between one electrode inside the cochlea
5 (possibly one of the 1 to 22 electrodes in the known system discussed above) and a single electrode somewhere outside the cochlea. This arrangement has some advantages including lower current requirements but, until now, a perceived disadvantage in precision with which current may be delivered.

Another known mode of stimulation employs a single electrode, possibly
10 one band on the band array (22-band array discussed above) as a return electrode for all stimuli, but different first bands (e.g. 3,1; 4,1; 5,1 ... 22,1). This is a particular type of bipolar (referred hereinafter as "variable bipolar") stimulation. If the return electrode is inside the cochlea it is similar to bipolar stimulation but is very similar to monopolar stimulation if the return electrode is
15 outside the cochlea.

A still further arrangement referred to as "common ground" uses a variable first electrode and all the other electrodes are connected together as a return.

Generally, as the stimulating electrode changes (in the above-mentioned
20 22 band array), or in other words the site of stimulation in the cochlea, the pitch sensation changes regularly and monotonically (from high for low numbered electrodes to low for high numbered electrodes), as would be expected from the tonotopic arrangement of the cochlea. However, this is not always the case, and the pitch sensations perceived for the different modes described above are
25 different.

The current distribution associated with stimulation of a given electrode site may also be varied by the type of electrode in the array, or more relevantly, the geometry of the electrode. There are various geometries disclosed in the prior art, including band electrodes, and sided arrays with conductive material
30 only on part of the array surface. Use of different electrode geometries will also produce different current distributions around the site of the stimulus. In known arrangements, various electrode geometries have been used for differing

purposes, however, the geometry of the intracochlear electrodes in any particular patient has been the same.

The objective of the present invention is to provide an improved arrangement for use in cochlear implant devices and an improved method of
5 stimulating electrodes in such devices that will result in better speech perception in patients.

Summary of Invention

According to one aspect the present invention provides an improved method of stimulating a cochlear prosthesis, said prosthesis comprising an
10 electrode array including a plurality of individually addressable electrodes, and a stimulator device adapted to provide electrical stimuli to selected groups of said electrodes in response to sound signals, said stimuli and the corresponding groupings of electrodes being determined by reference to a predefined instruction set,

15 characterised in that in response to different sound signals at least two distinct current distribution geometries may be induced in the auditory structures of a user.

The variations in current distribution geometries which are referred to are intended to encompass changes in geometry, rather than mere changes in
20 intensity. These variations may be produced by a variety of factors including selection of different modes of stimulation and use of different electrode geometries.

According to another aspect the present invention provides an auditory prosthesis, comprising an electrode array including a plurality of individually
25 addressable electrodes, and a stimulator device adapted to provide electrical stimuli to selected groups of said electrodes in response to sound signals, said stimuli and the corresponding groupings of electrodes being determined by reference to a predefined instruction set ,

characterised in that in response to different sound signals at least two
30 distinct current distribution geometries may be induced in the auditory structures of a user.

It will be appreciated that in the foregoing paragraph and in the following

specification and claims a "group" of electrodes may comprise one electrode and where more than one electrode comprises a group, those electrodes may be adjacent one another or may be selected in any desired pattern from the complete array to achieve a desired beneficial result in any patient. Further the
5 different stimulation modes may include but not be limited to any one of bipolar, variable bipolar, monopolar or common ground modes.

Brief Description of Drawings

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying figures, in which:

- 10 Figure 1 illustrates estimates of pitch for several patients;
 Figure 2, 4 and 6 illustrates pitch estimations by patients in response to stimulation in different modes;
 Figures 3, 5 and 7 illustrate pitch maps using combined modes;
 Figure 8 illustrates the general arrangement of a cochlear implant
15 system; and
 Figure 9 illustrates a further set of pitch estimates for different modes in three patients P7, P8, P9.

Detailed Description

- The present invention will be more fully described in relation to the
20 commercially available cochlear implant devices, receiver stimulator units and speech processors, particularly those available from Cochlear Pty. Ltd. However, it will be understood that the present invention may be implemented in other arrangements - the inventive concept is of broad application. Cochlear implant devices that may, although not necessarily, be employed in the
25 performance of the present invention are the Cochlear CI1 (22 active bands on the array), the CI1 ("20+2") (20 active bands on the array and a choice of two electrodes outside the cochlear) and any similar future development. The Cochlear CI1 is the device that is presently in widespread use. The "20+2" version is essentially an experimental variant of the CI1 in which two circuit
30 points are connected to two external electrodes instead of the two most basal bands. This allows monopolar stimulation.

 The general arrangement may be understood with reference to figure 8.

The reader will be aware of the principles generally used in construction and operation of such an arrangement, and so only a general overview will be provided.

Sound signals are detected by microphone 8, and passed to speech
5 processor 7. Processor 7 analyses the incoming sound signal and produces a
set of stimulus instructions for the electrode array 1. Various techniques for
speech processing are known to those skilled in this field, and the present
invention is not dependant on any particular form of processing being
employed. Power and signals are communicated to the receiver/stimulators unit
10 (RSU)3, preferably via a transcutaneous inductive link 5, 6. The RSU 3 provides
stimuli to selected electrodes of electrode array 1 via the wire is connection 2.
The stimuli are preferably short biphasic pulses.

It will be appreciated that conventional devices allow for the selection of
the mode of stimulation, and may be used to provide the combined mode
15 stimulation according to an embodiment of the present invention.

The present invention provides an improved stimulation arrangement by
recognising that utilising different geometries of current distribution for a single
implanted array can enable a better range of pitch percepts for the patient.
Instead of a stimulation pattern which is, for example, fixed in bipolar + 1 mode
20 for all electrodes, a mixture of modes may be used for different electrodes, for
example. Similarly, the electrode geometry may be varied within the array, to
allow for different sites within the cochlea to be stimulated by different
geometries of current distribution, and so produce an improved set of pitch
percepts. These changes operate to change the current distribution associated
25 with stimulation at a given implanted site, which alters the associated pitch
percept and allows for a wider range of possible pitch percepts to be delivered.

For example, some patients might obtain an optimum result if bipolar+1
stimulation was used on the basal electrodes and monopolar stimulation was
used on the more apical electrodes. The present Cochlear array (in its standard
30 bipolar mode) provides "longitudinal" stimulation, as current flows between two
bands at different positions along the array. "Radial" stimulation is another
possibility. In such a case, a band might be split, and current might flow

between the halves of the band. It will be appreciated that the use of a specialised array, in which for example certain electrodes are split rings and the remainder are bands, is a means of implementing the present invention.

Studies carried out by the inventors provide support for the need to
5 develop an invention of the type described here, by the use of which the place
pitch perceived by a patient may be improved. These studies have been made
regarding pitch estimation for different modes of stimulation with either standard
electrode insertion depths or with deep electrode insertions. In a first of these
studies nine postlinguistically deafened adult patients with electrode arrays
10 inserted to standard depths were investigated. Pitch estimates for stimulating
electrodes along the electrode array were then determined using bipolar,
common ground and "variable bipolar" stimulation (i.e. in this case between
individual electrodes along the array and the most basal electrode on the
array). At the maximum comfort level of the patients, pitch was measured using
15 a single interval numerical estimation method similar to that used in previous
studies on pitch estimation for electrical stimulation (Shannon, 1983; Dorman
et al., 1990), and this is the basis for the left hand scale on the pitch estimates
graphs in the accompanying figures.

The results of this investigation as shown in part in the accompanying
20 figure 9 indicated some differences to the expected regularity and monotonicity
of pitch estimations. It was also observed when using "variable bipolar"
stimulation that a reduced range for pitch for patients occurred when the return
electrode was internal to the cochlea. Individual differences in pitch estimations
were also observed among the three modes of stimulation for most patients.
25 Furthermore, current levels needed to achieve threshold (T) and comfortable
listening (C) levels varied with the mode of stimulation employed. No consistent
pattern emerged with threshold and comfortable listening levels for bipolar
stimulation. With variable bipolar stimulation threshold and comfortable
listening levels increased in an apical to basal direction for most patients.
30 Perhaps this was to be expected because of the narrowing spatial extent. With
common ground stimulation, there was a tendency for threshold and
comfortable listening levels to be higher for electrodes in the middle of the array

rather than either end of the array. The size of the dynamic range when common ground stimulation was used seemed to be substantially equivalent to that using bipolar stimulation and was usually greater than for variable bipolar stimulation.

5 Figure 1 illustrates the results of another study of pitch estimations for 6 subjects with deeply inserted electrode arrays. In addition to the bipolar+1 stimulation used on all subjects, monopolar was also used for subjects S5 and S6. This shows departures from the expected regular variation of pitch estimate with electrode for four patients (S3, S4, S5, S6) for bipolar+1
10 stimulation, and for two subjects with monopolar stimulation (S5, S6). For each patient, N is the number of repetitions, and the accompanying key indicates the differing percepts obtained for some patients using bipolar+1, monopolar with ball electrode (MONO-B), and monopolar with plate electrode (MONO-P). Pulsedur is the pulse duration in for each phase of the biphasic pulse each
15 case in μ s.

These investigations support the need for this invention in which the place pitch perceived by a patient may be improved by utilizing more than one mode of stimulation in the one patient.

Figures 2 to 7 illustrate examples of the use of combining modes to
20 produce a more appropriate pitch set for a given patient. It is emphasised that in any given case detailed study needs to be made of responses by the patient to design an optimum pitch set for that patient. In some patients, the present invention may not be required, or may be ineffective - this needs to be determined on a case by case basis, and desirable pitch sets will not always be
25 achievable. In general, it is greatly desirable to produce a pitch set in which stimulation of progressively more apical electrodes results in a regularly and monotonically decreasing pitch percept.

Referring to figure 2, (taken from figure 1) a comparison of the percepts for monopolar and bipolar +1 modes shows a relatively flat response with
30 monopolar mode for the more basal electrodes, and a more desired outcome above electrode 12. Conversely, the pitch percepts for bipolar+1 mode above electrode 12 show little variation, however, regular and monotonic percepts

were recorded at the basal end. Figure 3 shows a pitch set for the same patient as in figure 2, where the modes of stimulation have been mixed to provide a more regular outcome.

Figure 4 (taken from figure 9) illustrates for another patient the percepts
5 obtained for common ground, and those obtained for bipolar+1 mode. Figure 5 shows a pitch set derived by combining the common ground and bipolar+1 modes for this patient. Again, a much more regular pitch set can be derived than from either alone.

Figure 6 (taken from figure 9) illustrates variable bipolar mode and
10 bipolar+1 mode percepts for another patient. By variable bipolar is meant in this case utilising electrode 1 as the return electrode. As this patient has several bands outside the cochlea, this is very similar to monopolar for this patient. Figure 7 provides a pitch set combining the variable bipolar and bipolar+1 modes. Again, a much more regular pattern of pitch percepts can be obtained.

15 It will be appreciated that other techniques for varying the current distribution associated with a given stimulation site may be used to provide further differences in pitch percepts, so as to select a pitch set for a given patient so as to produce a more regular and monotonic function. Further, the use of techniques such as composite pitch to provide pitch percepts not
20 perceived with any given electrode site under, say, bipolar+1 stimulation can provide additional percepts to those possible using a single mode alone. It will be appreciated that while the discussion above has predominantly been concerned with combining modes, variation of other aspects as discussed, and combinations of, say, electrode geometry variations and mode variations are
25 contemplated within the scope of the present invention.

CLAIMS

1. An improved method of stimulating a cochlear prosthesis, said prosthesis comprising an electrode array including a plurality of individually addressable electrodes, and a stimulator device adapted to provide electrical stimuli to selected groupings of said electrodes in response to sound signals, said stimuli and the corresponding groupings of electrodes being determined by reference to a predefined instruction set ,
characterised in that in response to different sound signals at least two distinct current distribution geometries may be induced in the auditory structures of a user.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said different current distribution geometries are induced by one or a combination of factors selected from the group comprising:
selection of different modes of stimulation; and
use of different electrode geometries.
3. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said electrodes are grouped into at least two groups, and the electrode or electrodes in each said group are stimulated using different stimulation modes.
4. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein one or more electrodes in one or more groups of said electrodes in the electrode array have a differing geometry to the electrode or electrodes in another group of said electrodes in the electrode array.
5. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said electrode array includes at least one extra-cochlear electrode.
6. An auditory prosthesis, comprising an electrode array including a plurality of individually addressable electrodes, and a stimulator device adapted to provide electrical stimuli to selected groupings of said electrodes in

response to sound signals, said stimuli and the corresponding groupings of electrodes being determined by reference to a predefined instruction set,

characterised in that in response to different sound signals at least two distinct current distribution geometries may be induced in the auditory structures of a user.

7. A prosthesis according to claim 6, wherein said different current distribution geometries are induced by one or a combination of factors selected from the group comprising:

selection of different modes of stimulation; and
use of different electrode geometries.

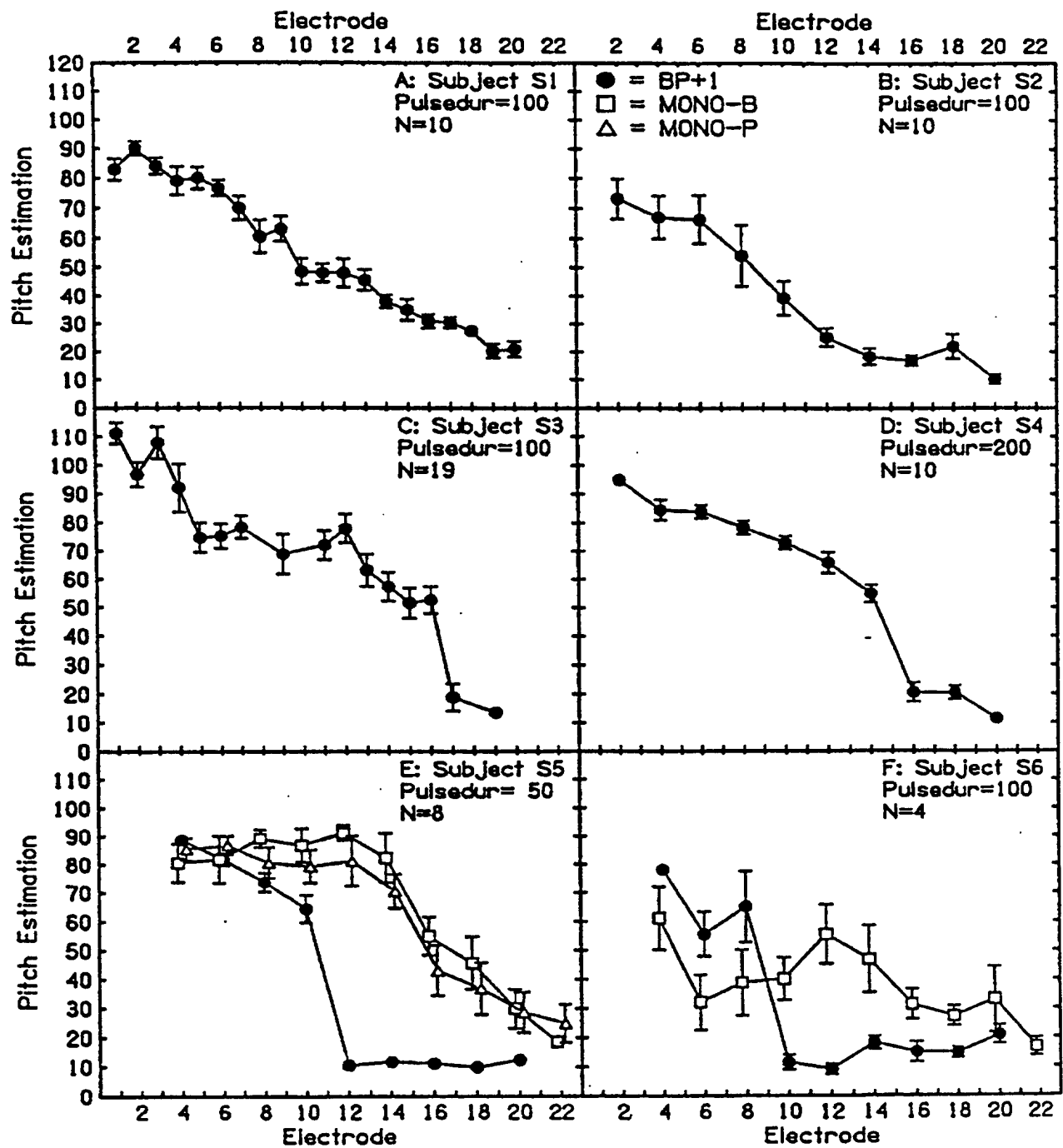
8. A prosthesis according to claim 6 or claim 7, wherein said electrodes are grouped into at least two groups, and the electrode or electrodes in each said group are stimulated using different stimulation modes.

9. A prosthesis according to claim 6 or claim 7, wherein one or more electrodes in one or more groups of said electrodes in the electrode array have a differing geometry to the electrode or electrodes in another group of said electrodes in the electrode array.

10. A prosthesis according to any one of claims 8 to 13, wherein said electrode array includes at least one extra-cochlear electrode.

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Fig 1.



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Fig 2.

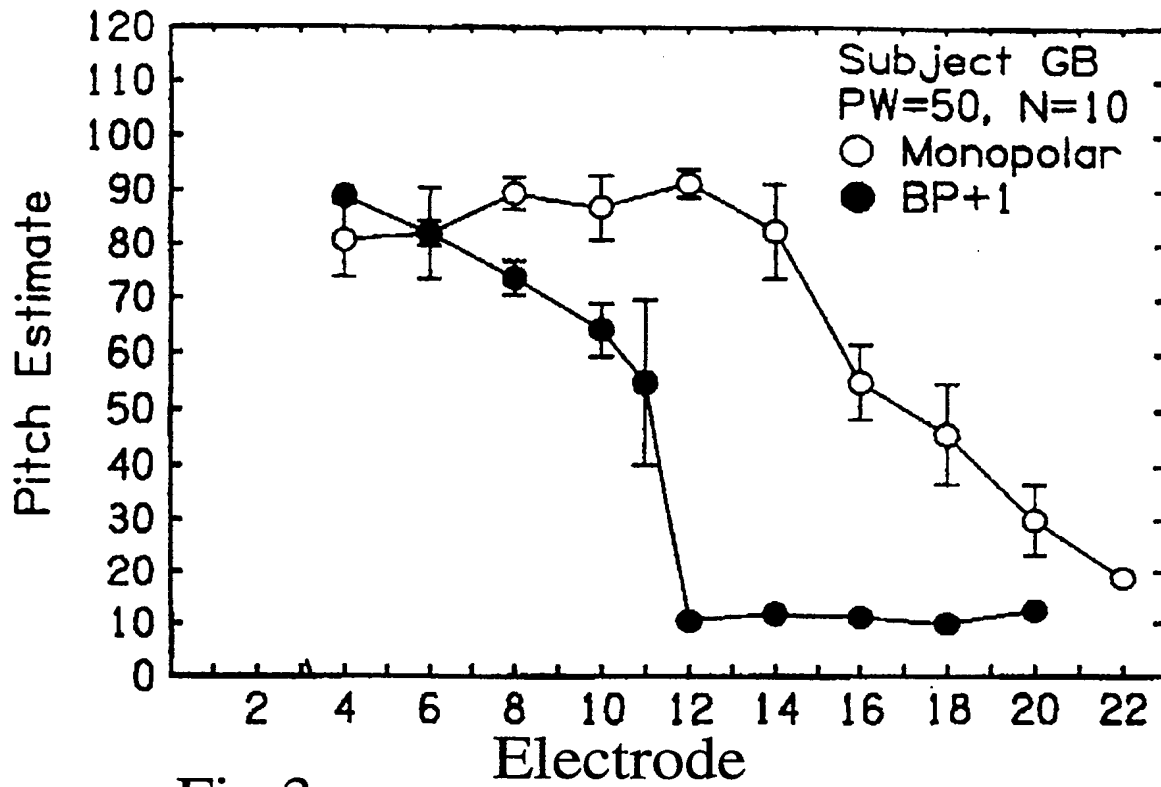
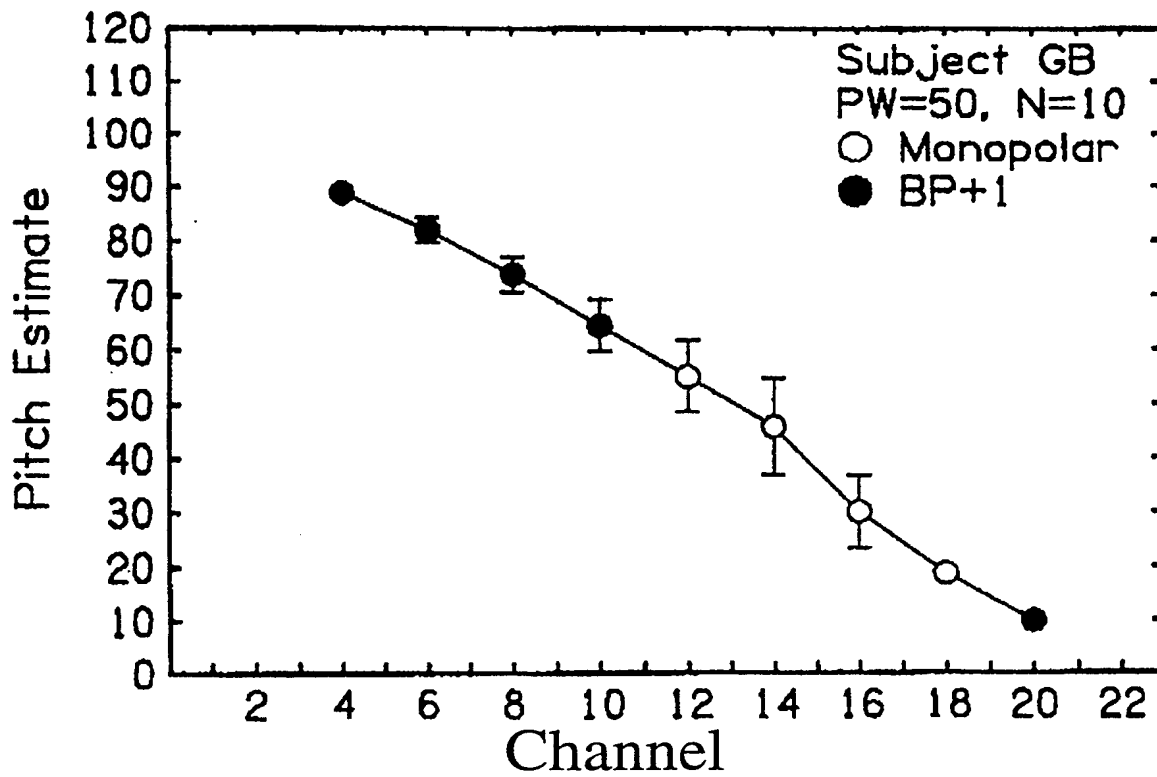


Fig 3.



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Fig 4.

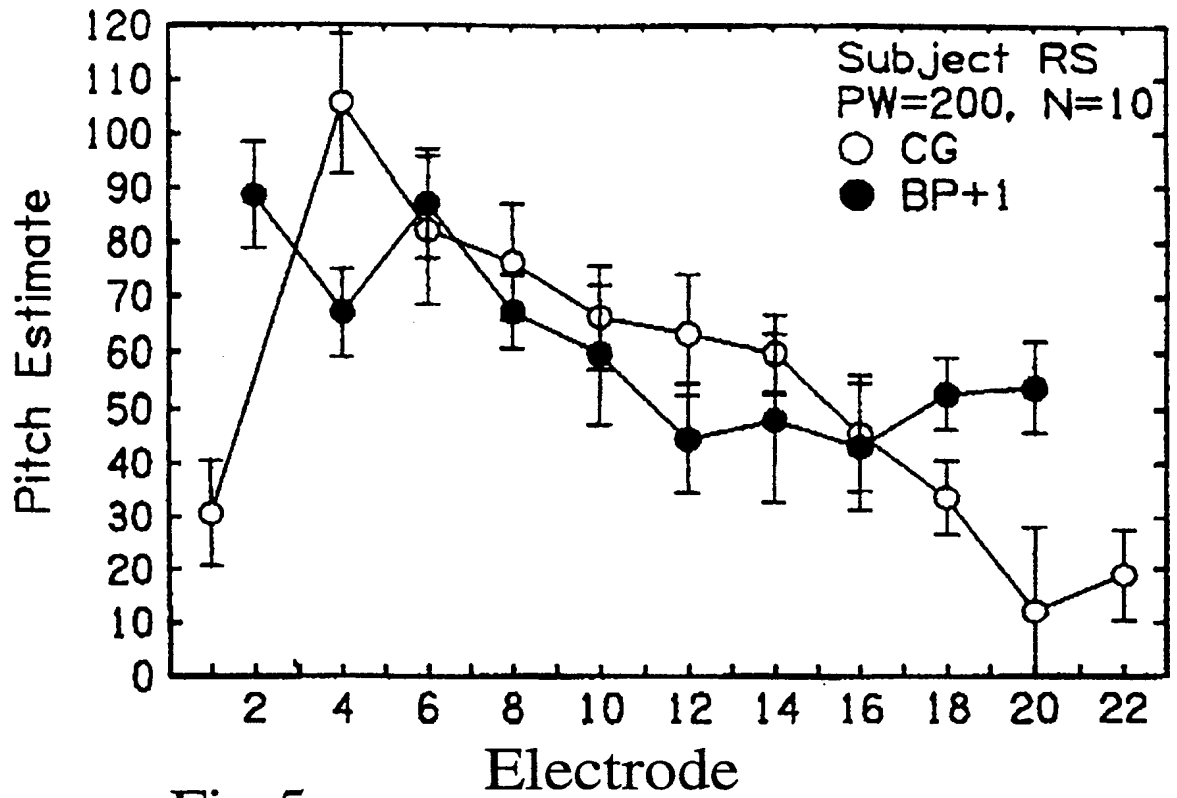
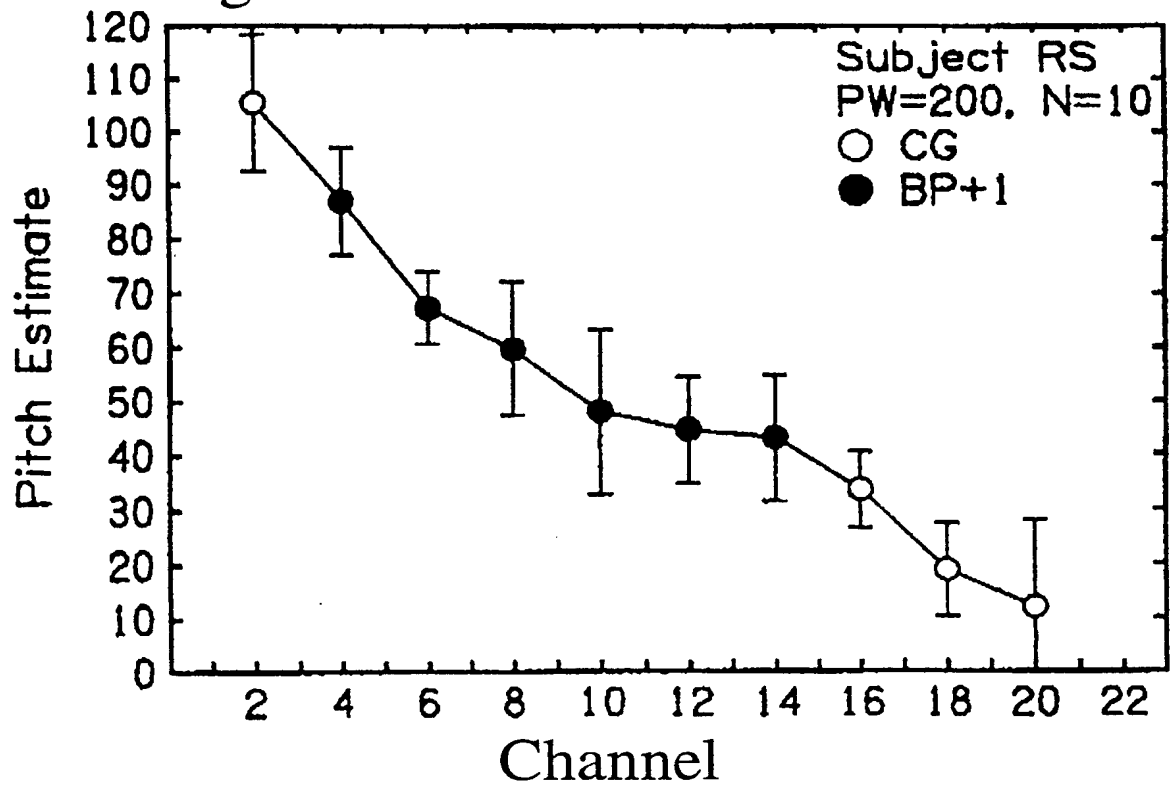


Fig 5.



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Fig 6.

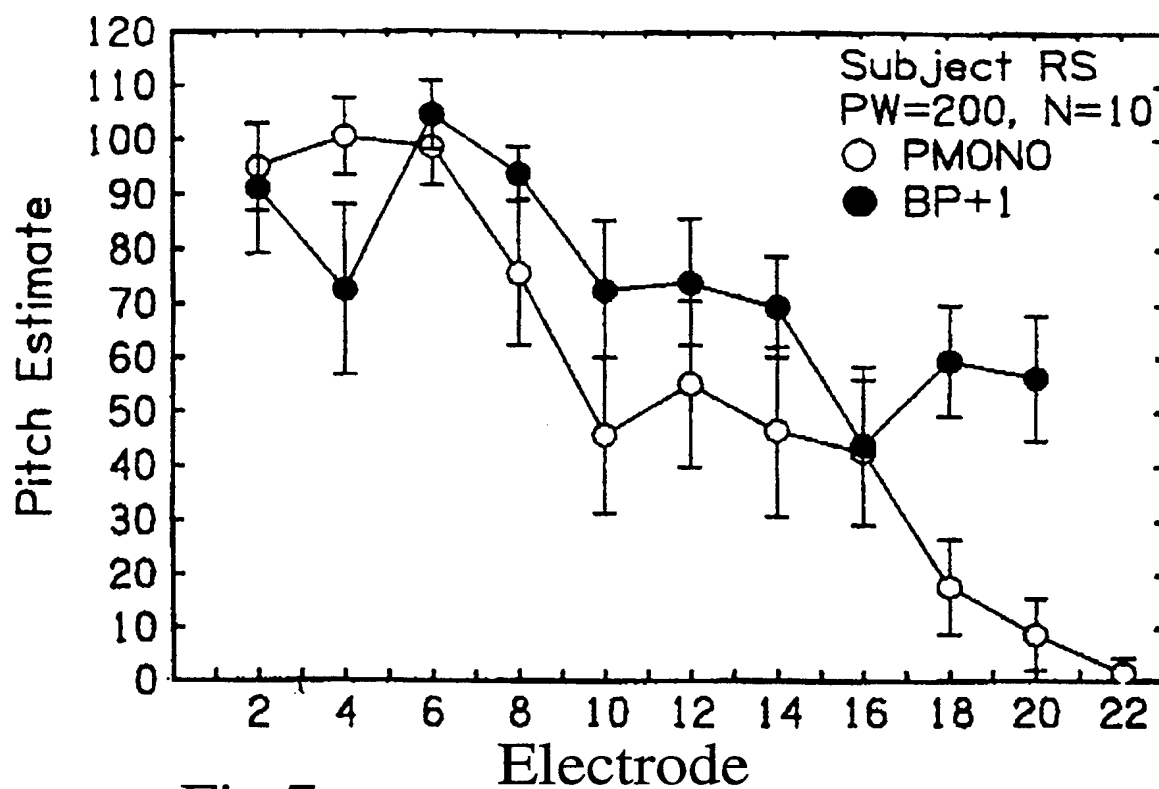
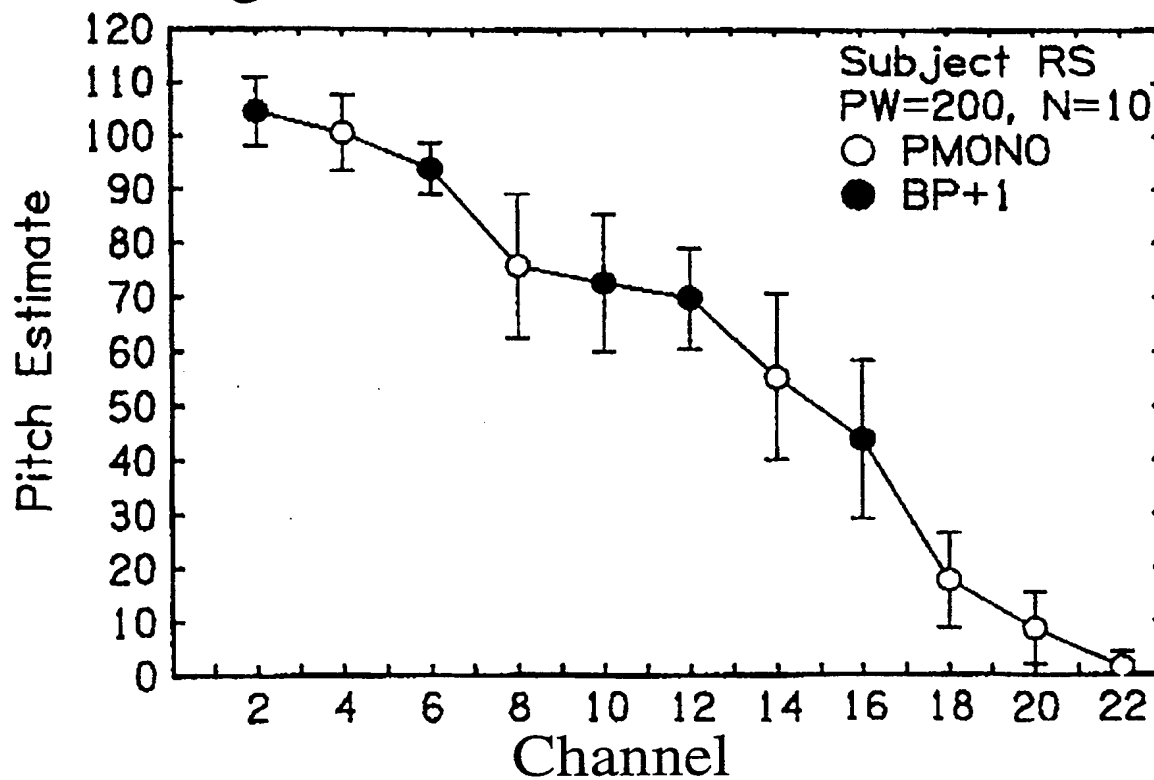


Fig 7.



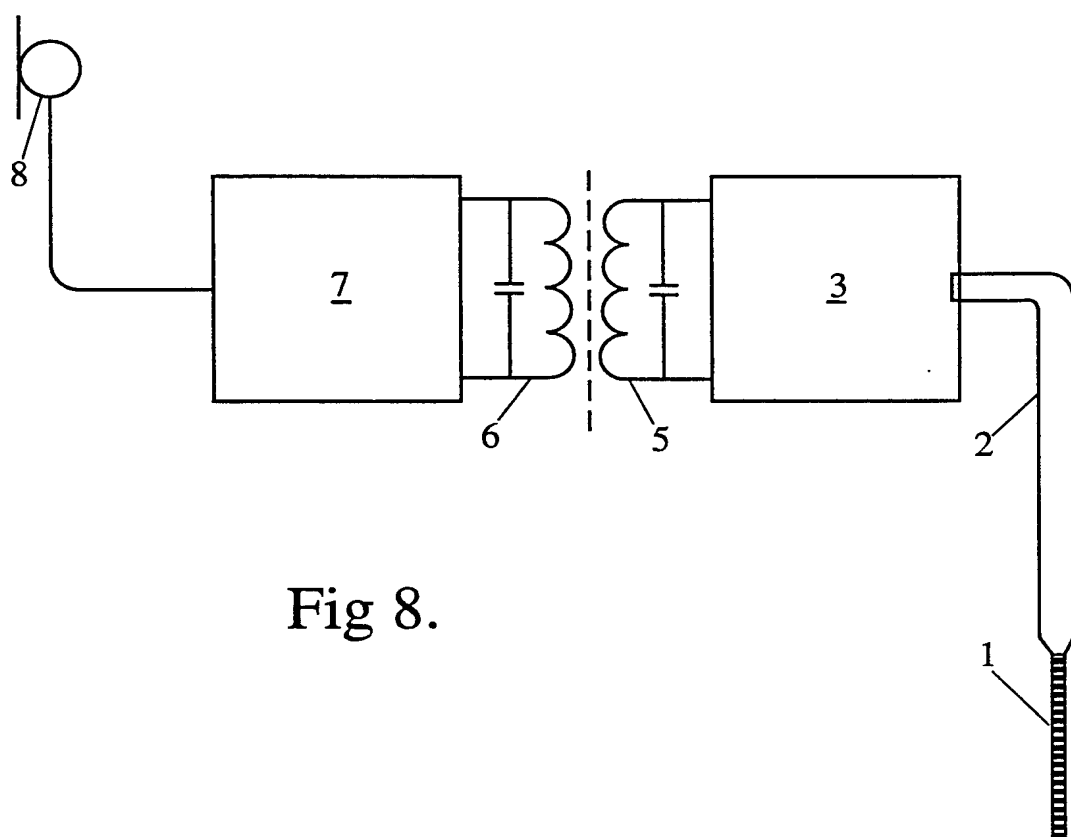
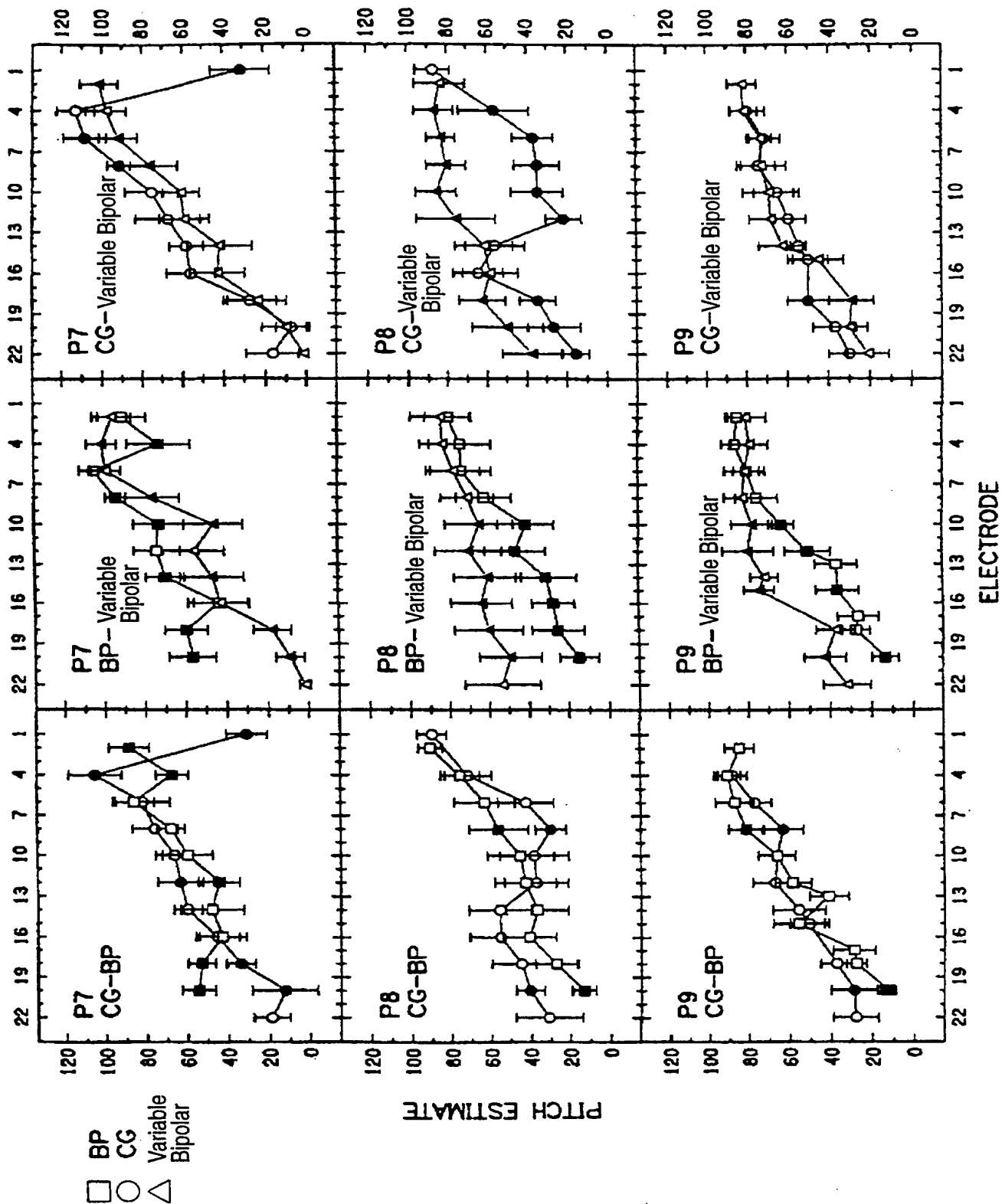
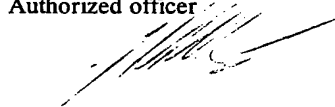


Fig 8.

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Fig 9.



A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int. Cl. ⁶ H04R 25/00, A61F 11/04 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC				
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC as above Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched au : IPC as above + A61F 2/48, 2/18, A61N 1/36, G06F 15/42 Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base, and where practicable, search terms used) JOPAL				
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT				
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.		
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Y	US,A, 5061282 (JACOBS) 29 October 1991 (29.10.91) column 2 line 54 to column 3 line 5, column 4 lines 4/9, column 6 lines 3/20, column 7 line 7 to column 8 line 51	1,6		
Y	US,A, 4823795 (Van Den HONERT) 25 April 1989 (25.04.89) column 8 line 59 to column 9 line 29	1,6		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex. </div>				
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Date of the actual completion of the international search 14 October 1994 (14.10.94)		Date of mailing of the international search report 20 Oct 1994 (20.10.94)		
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION PO BOX 200 WODEN ACT 2606 AUSTRALIA Facsimile No. 06 2853929		Authorized officer  R. FINZI Telephone No. (06) 2832213		

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
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This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

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US	5061282	AU	63819/90	AU	65437/90	WO	9105523
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US	4813417	AU JP	12073/88 63242252	CA	1311290	EP	282336
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